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EXAMINER	
SHORTLEDGE, THOMAS E	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2654	

DATE MAILED: 10/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/784,246	VARGAS, GARRETT R.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thomas E Shortledge	2654	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-47* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-47* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *8/7/2001*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 4, 8-11, 14, 18-21, 23, 27-31, 34, 38-40, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atkin et al. (5,907,326), in view of Morgan (5,596,698), and in further view of Malatesta et al. (5,442,782).

As to claims 1,11, and 21, Atkin et al. teach:

providing requested localized language-dependent information from the localized data store to the application (the application calls on the extended locale to provide the necessary information to internationalize the request, col. 7, lines 15-19);

displaying the localized language-dependent information by the mobile electronic device (the locale information is provided directly to open windows and applications, where the user is able to see the results, col. 8, lines 15-20).

Atkin et al. do not teach:

accessing language-dependent data in a mobile electronic device;

processing a request from an application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language form a localized data store, the localized data store containing localized language-dependent information for a plurality of languages and a registry.

However, Morgan teaches:

accessing language-dependent data in a mobile electronic device (the computer corrects the input by the student by adapting the computer to the correct localized scripting language (col. 4, lines 1-3, and lines 13-16). The computer is be as small as 4 by 5 inches, and since it is to the same function as scratch paper, it would necessarily be mobile (col. 3, lines 36-41)).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al. with the mobile device feature of Morgan to increase the effectiveness of the localization process pertaining to scripting languages as taught by Morgan (col. 4, lines 13-16).

Atkin et al. and Morgan do not teach:

processing a request from an application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language form a localized data store, the localized data store containing localized language-dependent information for a plurality of languages and a registry.

However, Malatesta et al. do teach:

The ability to access language-dependent data items related to the base language, and provides the ability to read data items in multiple languages. Tables are

used to relate the base language to the multiple other languages (col. 4, lines 51-60). It would be necessary that the tables would act as a registry since they are able to list information and interact with the operating system.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, and with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al. to increase the ability of the system to store and retrieve information in a preferred language with duplication, shrinking the size of the memory needed, as taught by Malatesta et al. (col. 2, lines 6-10).

As to claims 4, 14, and 23, Atkin et al. teach determining a language setting of the mobile electronic device (the SET LOCALE value is used to determine which locale is loaded at start up, col. 6, lines 60-65)

As to claims 8, 18, and 28, Atkin et al. teach the localized data store comprises a look-up table (SET LOCALE value is used to change the environment variable (col. 6, lines 60-62). It would be inherent that the SET LOCALE value would relate to a table to find the locale that matches the value.).

As to claims 9, 19, and 29, Atkin et al. teach localized language-dependent information is a file name formatted in the first language (the environment variable is set to the default language, col. 6, lines 57-59).

As to claims 10,20, and 30, Atkin et al. teach the localized data store is accessible by an application to load a localized file name into the localized data store (the extended locale object allows domain or application specific localization information to be contained therein, col. 5, lines 27-28).

As to claim 27, Atkin et al. teach the localized data store means comprises a registry (the extended locale loads all required resources (col. 6, lines 61-63, col. 7, lines 13-19). It would be necessary that the extended locale would include a registry since it is a variable with the O/S and is able to load and store the required information to localized the request).

As to claim 31, Atkin et al. teach:

a display unit (Fig. 1, element 38);

an application (Fig. 2, element 44);

an operating system coupled to the display, the localized data store, and the application, (Fig. 1, elements 36 and 38, and Fig. 2, elements 40, 42, and 44)

causing the display unit to display the localized language-dependent information (a display connected to the display adapter, connected to the rest of the system, fig.1, elements 38, and 36. It would be necessary that the display would be able to display the localized language-dependent information).

Atkin et al. and Morgan do not teach:

a localized data store configured to contain localized language-dependent information for a plurality of languages and a registry;

wherein the operating system is configured to process a request from the application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language from the localized data store, provide requested localized language-dependent information from the localized data store to the application, and cause the display unit to display the localized language-dependent information.

However, Malatesta et al. do teach:

a localized data store configured to contain localized language-dependent information for a plurality of languages and a registry (accessing language-dependent data items, where the invention provides the ability to read data items in multiple languages, (col. 4, lines 53-59). Tables are used to contain the base language and related language records (col. 4, lines 51-60). It would be necessary that the tables would act as a registry since they are able to list information and interact with the operating system);

wherein the operating system is configured to process a request from the application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language from the localized data store, provide requested localized language-dependent information from the localized data store to the application, (an application is able to generate a request for the jobcode data (col. 6, lines 8-11) and where there is the ability to access language-independent and language-dependent data items. The data may be in multiple languages, (col. 4, lines 53-58).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, and with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al. to increase the ability of the system to store and retrieve information in a preferred language with duplication, shrinking the size of the memory needed, as taught by Malatesta et al. (col. 2, lines 6-10).

As to claim 34, Atkin et al. teach determining a language setting of the mobile electronic device (the SET LOCALE value is used to determine which locale is loaded at start up, col. 6, lines 60-65).

As to claim 38, Atkin et al. teach the localized data store comprises a look-up table (SET LOCALE value is used to change the environment variable (col. 6, lines 60-62). It would be inherent that the SET LOCALE value would relate to a table to find the locale that matches the value.).

As to claim 39, Atkin et al. teach localized language-dependent information is a file name formatted in the first language (the environment variable is set the default language, col. 6, lines 57-59).

As to claim 40, Atkin et al. teach the localized data store is accessible by an application to load a localized file name into the localized data store (the extended

locale object allows domain or application specific localization information to be contained therein, col. 5, lines 27-28).

As to claim 47, Atkin et al. teach:

a display unit (Fig. 1, element 38);

a filename data store (extended locale object) configured to contain localized filenames in a plurality of languages (extended locale object containing localization information for an operating system, where the language is selected by the user, (col. 5, lines 23-25, and col. 6, lines 60-65) it would be necessary for the extended local object to be able to localize the filenames, since it is able to localize the operating system);

an application (Fig. 2, element 44);

an operating system coupled to the display, the filename data store, and the application, (Fig. 1, elements 36 and 38, and Fig. 2, elements 40, 42, and 44)

wherein the operating system is configured to cause the display unit to display the requested localized filename (the display, outputs the information sent to it from the operating system (Fig. 1. elements 36 and 38, and Fig. 2, elements 40, 42, and 44).

Atkin et al. and Morgan do not teach:

processing a request from the application to access the filename data store for a localized filename associated with a first language, providing the requested localized filename from the filename data store the application.

However Malatesta et al. do teach accessing information by using the jobcode field of a language-dependent table, the table containing the base language and the

related languages (col. 4, lines 33-34, and lines 59-61). The Record Access Manager returns the requested information using the base language record (col. 6, lines 9-12).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, and with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al. to increase the ability of the system to store and retrieve information in a preferred language with duplication, shrinking the size of the memory needed, as taught by Malatesta et al. (col. 2, lines 6-10).

3. Claims 2-3, 5-7, 12-13, 15-17, 22, 24-26, 32-33, and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Atkin et al. in view of Morgan and in further view of Malatesta et al. as applied to claims 1,11, 21, and 31 above, and further in view of Pet (5,835,912).

As to claims 2, 12, and 22, Atkin et al. Morgan, and Malatesta et al. do not teach processing a second request to access a first resource, the first resource containing non-localized information associated with the first language, the first resource being one of a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language.

However, Pet teaches of a database that contains non-localized information about a language, the database may contain numerous resources representing

language representations and multiple formats (col. 4, lines 45-49). It would be necessary for such a database to accept numerous requests for information.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claims 3 and 13, Atkin et al. teach the first resource comprises a dynamically linked library, (a dynamic object-oriented local object that includes different cultural attributes, col. 5, lines 19-25).

As to claims 5, 15, and 24, Atkin et al. Morgan, and Malatesta et al. do not teach the localized data store is organized hierarchically with plurality of levels.

However, Pet teaches a database hierarchy used for storing and retrieving data in multiple languages, where the database hierarchy includes one or more data records and one or more attribute records, (col. 4, lines 45-47, and 53-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of

Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claims 6, 16, and 25, Atkin et al. Morgan, and Malatesta et al. do not teach the request further comprises accessing a level of the localized data store to retrieve the requested localized language-dependent information.

However, Pet teaches of a database hierarchy system with data stored by attribute listings. Where the first attribute may list the language to use, and the second may list the textual form of the language, (col. 4, lines 53-56 and col. 5, lines 34-39). It would be necessary within the hierarchy listing of the database, that once the first level is searched and the requested information is not found; a lower level will be searched to find the information.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claims 7, 17 and 26, Atkin et al. Morgan, and Malatesta et al. do not teach accessing another level hierarchically below the level if the requested localized language-dependent information is not found in the level.

However, Pet teaches using a first and second attribute field, where if the first representation doesn't fully represent the language, the second attribute represents a second representation or the language with further information of the language representation (col. 5, lines 32-39).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 32, Atkin et al. Morgan, and Malatesta et al. do not teach processing a second request to access a first resource, the first resource containing non-localized information associated with the first language, the first resource being one of a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language.

However, Pet teaches of a database that contains non-localized information about a language, the database may contain numerous resources representing language representations and multiple formats (col. 4, lines 45-49). It would be necessary for such a database to accept numerous requests for information.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al

with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 33, Atkin et al. teach the first resource comprises a dynamically linked library, (a dynamic object-oriented local object that includes different cultural attributes, col. 5, lines 19-25).

As to claim 35, Atkin et al. Morgan, and Malatesta et al. do not teach the localized data store is organized hierarchically with plurality of levels.

However, Pet teaches a database hierarchy used for storing and retrieving data in multiple languages, where the database hierarchy includes one or more data records and one or more attribute records, (col. 4, lines 45-47, and 53-57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 36, Atkin et al. Morgan, and Malatesta et al. do not teach the localized information is associated with a base key (attribute) of the registry.

However, Pet teaches language information is represented by a first attribute with in a database hierarchy.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 37, Atkin et al. Morgan, and Malatesta et al. do not teach the localized information is associated with a sub key of the base key.

However, Pet teaches a second attribute related to a first attribute that has further information of the language (col. 5, lines 32-39).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 41, Atkin et al. teach:

the computer-readable medium having computer-executable components (a display connected to the disk and tape drive through the system bus, Fig. 1, elements 12, 20, and 38. An application executable on that medium, Fig. 2, element 44);

a registry configured to contain localized language-dependent information for a plurality of languages (the extended-locale object within the O/S loading the value that corresponds to the wanted locale, col. 6, lines 56-65);

an application (Fig. 2, element 44);

an operating system coupled to the display unit, the registry, the application and the file system (Fig. 1, elements 36 and 38, and Fig. 2, elements 40, 42, and 44. It would be necessary the registry would be available as a storage method available within the operating system to load and store the locale);

to cause the display unit to display the localized language-dependent information and non-localized language-dependent information (the display, outputs the information sent to it from the operating system (Fig. 1. elements 36 and 38, and Fig. 2, elements 40, 42, and 44).

Atkin et al. and Morgan do not teach:

a file system configured to contain non-localized information associated with a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language; nor to,

process a request from the application to access the file system for non-localized language-dependent information associated with a first language, provide from the file

system requested non-localized language-dependent information associated with the fist language to the application, nor

process a request from the application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language from the registry, provide requested localized language-dependent information from the registry to the application.

However, Malatesta et al. teach processing a request from the application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language from the registry, provide requested localized language-dependent information from the registry to the application (a database request for a jobcode is generated, and the Record Access Manager accesses the related language record, returning the requested items using the base language, (col. 6, lines 7-11). The jobcode information is held within tables relating the jobcode to varying language (col. 4, lines 59-61)).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, and with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al. to increase the ability of the system to store and retrieve information in a preferred language with duplication, shrinking the size of the memory needed, as taught by Malatesta et al. (col. 2, lines 6-10).

Atkin et al., Morgan and Malatesta et al. do not teach:

a file system configured to contain non-localized information associated with a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language; nor to,

process a request from the application to access the file system for non-localized language-dependent information associated with a first language, provide from the file system requested non-localized language-dependent information associated with the fist language to the application,

However Pet teaches:

a file system configured to contain non-localized information associated with a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language (a database hierarchy where the database may be set up to represent either localized or non-localized information associated with many different languages and formats, where the attributes may be represented by a unique list of identifiers, col. 4, lines 45-62);

process a request from the application to access the file system for non-localized language-dependent information associated with a first language, provide from the file system requested non-localized language-dependent information associated with the fist language to the application (a database hierarchy that is set up to store and retrieve information based on the user request to find information on languages, that being localized information and non-localized information such as text style and format, col. 4, liens 45-62).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of

Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 42, Atkin et al., Morgan and Malatesta et al. do not teach the localized information is associated with a sub key of the base key.

However, Pet teaches a second attribute related to a first attribute that has further information of the language (col. 5, lines 32-39).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 43 Atkin et al., Morgan and Malatesta et al. do not teach the user can modify the base key to contain modified localized language-dependent information, the operating system being configured to provide the modified localized language-dependent information instead of the localized language-dependent information stored in the sub key.

However, Pet teaches the user is able to modify the storing element of the database, where the user can define the format of the data and the particular language

and language representation of the data. Where the data is then provided in the defined language representation, (col. 4, lines 45-50, and 63-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 44, Atkin et al. teach:

a registry configured to contain localized language-dependent information for a plurality of languages (the extended-locale object within the O/S loading the value that corresponds to the wanted locale, col. 6, lines 56-65);

an application (Fig. 2, element 44);

a display unit (Fig. 1, element 38);

an operating system coupled to the display unit, the registry, the application and the file system (Fig. 1, elements 36 and 38, and Fig. 2, elements 40, 42, and 44. It would be necessary the registry would be available as a storage method available within the operating system to load and store the locale);

cause the display unit to display the localized language-dependent information and non-localized language-dependent information (the operating system is loaded with a default environment locale, the environment locale may be changed to any value by

typing "SET LOCALE value" at the operating system prompt, where "value" is any supported locale, allowing multiple operating system running at the same time, having different values, col. 6, lines 56-65).

Atkin et al. do not teach:

accessing language-dependent data in a mobile electronic device

a file system configured to contain non-localized information associated with a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language; nor to,

process a request from the application to access the file system for non-localized language-dependent information associated with a first language, provide from the file system requested non-localized language-dependent information associated with the fist language to the application, nor to,

process a request from the application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language from the registry, provide requested localized language-dependent information from the registry to the application.

However, Morgan teaches accessing language-dependent data in a mobile electronic device (the computer corrects the input by the student by adapting the computer to the correct localized scripting language (col. 4, lines 1-3, and lines 13-16). The computer is be as small as 4 by 5 inches, and since it is to have the same function as scratch, it would necessarily be mobile (col. 3, lines 36-41)).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al.

with the mobile device feature of Morgan to increase the effectiveness of the localization process pertaining scripting languages as taught by Morgan (col. 4, lines 13-16).

Atkin et al. and Morgan do not teach:

a file system configured to contain non-localized information associated with a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language; nor to,

process a request from the application to access the file system for non-localized language-dependent information associated with a first language, provide from the file system requested non-localized language-dependent information associated with the fist language to the application, nor to,

process a request from the application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language from the registry, provide requested localized language-dependent information from the registry to the application.

However, Malatesta et al. teach processing a request from the application to retrieve localized language-dependent information associated with a first language from the registry, provide requested localized language-dependent information from the registry to the application (a database request for a jobcode is generated, and the Record Access Manager accesses the related language record, returning the requested items using the base language, (col. 6, lines 7-11). The jobcode information is held within tables relating the jobcode to varying language (col. 4, lines 59-61). It would be necessary that the tables would have the functions of a registry since it is able to populate information and communicate with the operating system.).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, and with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al. to increase the ability of the system to store and retrieve information in a preferred language with duplication, shrinking the size of the memory needed, as taught by Malatesta et al. (col. 2, lines 6-10).

Atkin et al., Morgan and Malatesta et al. do not teach:

a file system configured to contain non-localized information associated with a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language; nor to,

process a request from the application to access the file system for non-localized language-dependent information associated with a first language, provide from the file system requested non-localized language-dependent information associated with the fist language to the application,

However Pet teaches:

a file system configured to contain non-localized information associated with a plurality of resources, each resource of the plurality of resources containing non-localized information associated with a uniquely identified language (a database hierarchy where the database may be set up to represent either localized or non-localized information associated with many different languages and formats, where the attributes may be represented by a unique list of identifiers, col. 4, lines 45-62);

process a request from the application to access the file system for non-localized language-dependent information associated with a first language, provide from the file system requested non-localized language-dependent information associated with the fist language to the application (a database hierarchy that is set up to store and retrieve information based on the user request to find information on languages, that being localized information and non-localized information such as text style and format, col. 4, liens 45-62).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 45, Atkin et al., Morgan and Malatesta et al. do not teach the localized information is associated with a sub key of the base key.

However, Pet teaches a second attribute related to a first attribute that has further information of the language (col. 5, lines 32-39).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of

Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

As to claim 46, Atkin et al., Morgan and Malatesta et al. do not teach the user can modify the base key to contain modified localized language-dependent information, the operating system being configured to provide the modified localized language-dependent information instead of the localized language-dependent information stored in the sub key.

However, Pet teaches the user is able to modify the storing element of the database, where the user can define the format of the data and the particular language and language representation of the data. Where the data is then provided in the defined language representation, (col. 4, lines 45-50, and 63-67).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the request processing and display features of Atkin et al with the mobile device feature of Morgan, with the language-dependent data accessing function of Malatesta et al., and with the data representation and request processing of Pet to create a large database of multiple languages searchable by the user as taught by Pet, col. 4, lines 45-51.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Shakib et al. (5,778,213), Brosda et al. (5,873,087), Lee (6,687,736), and Liddy et al. (5,963,940).

Shakib et al. teach storing and retrieving information in multiple languages.

Brosda et al. teach creating a database in a hierarchical manner.

Lee teaches using a database to localize software applications.

Liddy et al. teach searching and retrieving information in a natural language format.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas E Shortledge whose telephone number is (703)605-1199. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Talivaldis Smits can be reached on (703)306-3011. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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TS
10/06/2004

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